

**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

Claims 5 and 22 have been amended; claims 12-17 have been canceled and claims 1-4, 6-16, 18-21, 23-33 remain unchanged. Thus, claims 1-11 and 17-33 are pending.

Claims 12-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 1, 4-7, 10-15, 17, 18, 21-24, 27-29, 32 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Schelling et al. (US 5,706,097).

Claims 2, 3, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schelling and Nielson et al. (US 6,055,542).

Claims 8, 9, 16, 25, 26 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schelling and Gibbon et al. (US 6,098,082).

As amended, all the pending claims of the subject application comply with all requirements of 35 U.S.C. Accordingly, Applicant requests examination and allowance of all pending claims.

**The Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 101**

Please cancel claims 12-17 without prejudice. Applicants reserve the right to re-submit claims 12-17.

**The Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) and 103(a)**

**Claims 1, 18, and 29**

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claim 1 as being allegedly anticipated by Schelling et al. Claim 1 recites a computer-implemented method of generating a paper document comprising the distinct steps of (1) accepting user input identifying a first concept of interest, (2) analyzing the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document to identify information relevant to the first concept of interest, and (3) printing the multimedia information on a paper medium to generate the paper document comprising one or more printed pages, wherein information that is identified to be relevant to the first concept of interest is annotated when printed on one the more pages.

Schelling et al. discloses a system that allows a user to compose an index print comprised of a plurality of index images. To construct each index image, the user personally

selects a still image or a frame from a video sequence and creates a thumbnail for the still image or frame to be included in the index image. See Schelling et al. at col. 3, lines 7-9 ("The operator picks out the desired frames from the motion picture sequences for the index print and saves the frames in a format such as a PICT file") and col. 3, lines 33-36. For an audio recording, the operator provides a text message instead of a thumbnail image to be included in the index image. See Id. at col. 2, lines 64-67 and col. 3, line 18-20. In addition, Schelling et al. teaches that an index code may be added to each index image to label the index image (see Fig. 1, references 20 and 24). Also, one or more type indicator icons may be added to each index image to indicate the type of data (audio, video, etc.) contained in the corresponding data file (see Fig. 1, references 22, 26, 28, 30).

The system of Schelling et al. does not accept user input to identify a concept of interest, then analyze multimedia information stored by a multimedia document to identify information relevant to the concept of interest, as required by claim 1. The Schelling et al. system simply relies on the user to personally select the still image, frame, or text message to be displayed in an index image. This technique does not involve any analysis of the multimedia information, to identify information that is relevant to a concept of interest indicated by the user's input. For example, once the user enters his/her selection of the still image or frame to be displayed in an index image, the system just creates a thumbnail image, by reducing the still image or frame to thumbnail image size. See Id. at col. 3, lines 32-36. As another example, once the user enters a text message to represent an audio recording, the system just inserts the text message in place of the thumbnail. See Id. at col. 3, lines 19-20. In either case, there is no analysis of the multimedia information to identify information relevant to a concept of interest. The Schelling et al. system simply does not perform such analysis. Instead, the system relies on the user to select which still images, frames, or text messages to display, and to arrange the corresponding index images on an index print.

The Examiner points to "identifiers (clues) that help the user to identify relevant information" as supposedly disclosing the features of claim 1. See Office Action dated July 13, 2004 at p. 4. However, there is no indication of how such "identifiers" ostensibly operate to (1) accept user input identifying a first concept of interest and (2) analyze the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document to identify information relevant to the first

concept of interest, as required by claim 1. The text messages, index codes, and type indicator icons disclosed by Schelling et al. provide visual indications to inform the user of the type of data, file size, location, duration, etc. related to each index image. However, none of these features operate to (1) accept user input identifying a first concept of interest and (2) analyze the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document to identify information relevant to the first concept of interest, as required by claim 1.

For at least these reasons, it is believed that claim 1 is neither anticipated nor made obvious by the teachings of Schelling et al. Claims 18 and 29 recite similar limitations as claim 1 and are also believed to be neither anticipated nor made obvious by Schelling et al., for at least the reasons stated above with regard to claim 1.

#### Claims 4 and 21

As discussed above with respect to claim 1, Schelling et al. fails to disclose (1) accepting user input identifying a first concept of interest, (2) analyzing the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document to identify information relevant to the first concept of interest. Schelling et al. further fails to disclose a second concept of interest in addition to the first concept of interest. In particular, there is no teaching or suggestion of (1) accepting user input identifying a second concept of interest and (2) analyzing the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document to identify information relevant to the second concept of interest, as recited in claim 4. Thus, claim 4 is neither anticipated nor made obvious by the teachings of Schelling et al. Claim 21 recite similar limitations as claim 4 and is also believed to be neither anticipated nor made obvious by Schelling et al., for at least the reasons stated above with regard to claim 4.

#### Claims 5 and 22

Claim 5 is amended to further clarify that the information that is annotated using the first style is identified, by analyzing the multimedia information, as being relevant to a first concept of interest indicated by user input. Also, the information that is annotated using the second style is identified, by analyzing the multimedia information, as being relevant to a second concept of interest indicated by user input. The Examiner points to the "type indicators" of the Schelling et al. system as supposedly disclosing these claimed features. However, these "type

indicators" indicate the type of data contained in the entire data file. They indicate whether a particular file is a still image file, video file, or audio file. No analysis is ever performed to identify the file or any information in the file as being relevant to any concept of interest that is indicated by user input. Thus, claim 5 is neither anticipated nor made obvious by the teachings of Schelling et al. Claim 22 as amended clearly recites similar limitations as claim 5 and is also believed to be neither anticipated nor made obvious by Schelling et al., for at least the reasons stated above with regard to claim 5.

#### Claims 6 and 23

Claim 6 recites, amongst other features, steps for (1) generating a text transcript for the audio information and (2) analyzing the text transcript to identify information in the text transcript that is relevant to the first concept of interest. The Examiner only points to the text message that visually represents an audio recording, shown in Schelling et al., as allegedly disclosing the recited features of claim 6. As the Examiner indicates, an example of such a text message is the phrase "GRANDMA" which visually represents an audio recording of "Grandma's voice." However, there is absolutely no teaching in Schelling et al. that such a text message is ever analyzed to identify information that is relevant to a first concept of interest, as required by claim 6. Clearly, the phrase "GRANDMA" is simply inserted into the index image, and thereafter no analysis of the phrase "GRANDMA" is ever performed. Thus, claim 6 is neither anticipated nor made obvious by the teachings of Schelling et al. Claim 23 as amended clearly recites similar limitations as claim 5 and is also believed to be neither anticipated nor made obvious by Schelling et al., for at least the reasons stated above with regard to claim 6.

#### Other claims

Dependent claims 2-11, 19-28, and 30-33 depend from independent claims 1, 18, and 29, respectively. Each of the dependent claims includes all of the limitations of its independent claim and is patentable for at least the reasons stated above with regard to its independent claim.

Further, dependent claim 5 depends from claim 4 and incorporate all its limitations. As such, claim 5 is also patentable for at least the additional reasons stated above with respect to claim 4. Dependent claim 22 depends from claim 21 and incorporate all its

limitations. As such, claim 22 is also patentable for at least the additional reasons stated above with respect to claim 21.

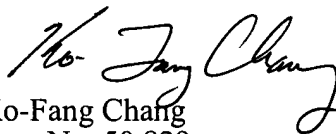
Dependent claim 7 depends from claim 6 and incorporate all its limitations. As such, claim 7 is also patentable for at least the additional reasons stated above with respect to claim 6. Dependent claim 24 depends from claim 23 and incorporate all its limitations. As such, claim 24 is also patentable for at least the additional reasons stated above with respect to claim 23.

### CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicants believe all claims now pending in this Application are in condition for allowance. The issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance at an early date is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 650-326-2400.

Respectfully submitted,



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